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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. American Psychological Association (Special; 2000)

The American Psychological Association (APA) is the largest and oldest psychological association in the world. Its mission is "to advance the creation, communication, and application of psychological knowledge to benefit society and improve people's lives." APA is dedicated to understanding commonalities and differences in human behaviour and to promoting human development and welfare in both national and global contexts. Much of APA's work, which is carried out by its members, its governance structure, its directorates on public interest, education, science, and practice, and 54 membership divisions, reflects concerns addressed by the United Nations and articulated in the Millennium Development Goals (aging, children, gender, racial equality, disability, AIDS).

During 2004-2007, APA held consultative relationships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) in addition to its accreditation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The association also held membership in the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and worked with a number of NGOs, United Nations offices, and diplomatic missions on international public policy outcomes in a broad range of issues to which it contributed psychological and mental health perspectives.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

The Association's representatives hold executive positions on the NGO Committees on Ageing, Family, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Mental Health, and the Status of Women. Through these leadership positions, representatives engage in education, policy development, and advocacy. They have effectively promoted social awareness by submitting position papers, resolutions, and statements to commissions. They actively engaged with other NGOs and governments and cooperated with other NGOs to plan and present at panels, roundtables, and side events for United Nations commissions and sessions at the United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2007: (i) 4 October: Three representatives served on the Committee to celebrate the 17th Annual International Day of Older Persons; (ii) **3 March:** Participated on a panel commemorating the 200th anniversary of the elimination of slavery and the International Day for the Eliminations of Racism; (iii) **27 February – 10 March:** 51st Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Organized a parallel event "AIDS-related violence and discrimination against women and girls," bringing together the APA Office on HIV/AIDS and the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa. A representative was a plenary speaker on discrimination against the girl-child and led a breakout session on the role of men and boys in discrimination. Representatives also helped prepare statements for the Commission; (iv) **7 February:** Commission for Social Development (CSD). Organized a side event, "Providing decent work for families: the search for effective practices."

2005 (i) 6 October: International Day of Older Persons. Organized DPI briefing on "Advancing Health and Well-Being for Older Persons: Regional Perspectives"; (ii) 5 **January :**Moderated program "Creating Links with the United Nations Community," sponsored by NGO Committee on the Family and Ageing; (iii) **23-24 June:** Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector: Coordinated the response drafted by the APA/NGO and other psychological organizations accredited to the United Nations to be presented at the hearings; (iv) **17 March: O**rganized a program in observance of the 21 March International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, "Meeting the challenge of racism and anti-Semitism: Post-Durban developments," sponsored by the Sub-Committee for the Elimination of Racism for the International NGO Committee on Human Rights and OHCHR.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

10-11 October 2007 Psychology Day at the United Nations: Organized in collaboration with other NGOs and psychologists at the United Nations, and chaired by the APA Main Representative, Psychology Day at the United Nations provided an opportunity for missions, United Nations staff, and other NGOs to learn about psychology as a discipline and its relevance to addressing issues of global concern. Panels focused on psychology and social awareness, peace and conflict resolution, and human rights and the world of work.

Department Public Information/NGO: (i) 11 October 2007 Weekly Briefing was devoted to Psychology Day and included an expert panel on "Psychological Responses to Disasters";(ii) **Annual Conferences: 5-7 September 2007:** Presented workshop on "Preserving our future: What families and children can do to save our planet"; (iii) **6-8 September 2006:** Representative on Interactive Workshop planning committee; co-sponsored Midday Program on inter-group forgiveness, "Forgiveness: Partnering with the Enemy," in collaboration with other NGOs; convened second annual gathering of psychologists at the United Nations; (iv) **7-9 September 2005:** Chaired side event, "Partnering Families for Peace," in collaboration with other NGOs; representative organized Midday Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership, and Renewal;" convened second annual gathering of psychologists at the United Nations; (v) **8-10 September 2004:** Organized first gathering of psychologists at the United Nations to enhance mutual effectiveness and collaboration on shared projects and initiatives.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): A representative consulted on the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children and served as a member of North American Regional Consultation Steering Committee and organized and chaired a Working Groups on Violence Against Children in the Home, and Epidemiology and Surveillance of Violence Against Children, both of which prepared roundtables for the Toronto consultation (2006).

World Health Organization (WHO): Since 2006, APA in collaboration with the International Union of Psychological Science has provided expertise to WHO's Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse in the revision of the chapter on the Mental Health and Behavioural Disorders of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10).

Research briefs: The Association has published two research briefs in conjunction with two events: (1) "Forgiveness: A Sampling of Research Results" for the Midday Workshop "Forgiveness: Partnering with the enemy," at the 2006 DPI/NGO Conference; and (2) "Trauma and HIV/AIDS: A summary of research results" for a parallel event at the 51st session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2007.

Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals and activities in support of global principles:

APA is an active member in two Washington, DC-based coalitions working towards securing ratification for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD). The Association's Public Interest–Government Relations Office (PI-GRO) has sponsored congressional briefings on the CRC, the CRPD, and Convention to Eliminate Racism and Discrimination (CERD). The PI-GRO works collaboratively with APA's United Nations representatives on an array of issues by providing expertise and comments on United Nations NGO documents and statements including: the *Official Statement of the NGO Committee on UNICEF* — Emerging Themes from NGOs on the World Fit for Children (+5) Commemoration based on the Report of the Secretary General; (2) *Statement from the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa* to the Commission on the Status of Women regarding the discrimination and inequitable distribution of funding for HIV/AIDS treatment, counselling and supports for women and girls; and (3) *Statement from NGOs to the Commission for Social Development* on the theme Promotion of Full Employment and Decent Work for All to advance the goal of full employment as a basic priority of economic and social policies, and to eliminate barriers to financial and employment security for all individuals. Language recommendations proposed by the Association throughout the various statements included (1) additional supports for adolescent health; (2) culturally and linguistically appropriate initiatives for racial and ethnic minorities and indigenous populations; (3) the incorporation of paediatric treatment, and psychosocial and behavioural interventions for individuals with HIV/AIDS; (4) efforts to combat discrimination and stigma in education and employment for individuals with disabilities; and (5) supports and services for child-soldiers and victims of trafficking.

2. Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité (Special; 2004)

I. Introduction:

Established in 1999 during the presidency of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité is recognized to be of public benefit (by decree of 21 Rabi` I A.H. 1420, corresponding to 5 July A.D. 1999).

The Fondation cooperates with several social actors in combating poverty and exclusion under the motto: "United to help the poor". It does this in three ways:

Humanitarian action, including assistance to victims of natural disasters, assistance during the month of Ramadan, outreach to Moroccans resident abroad and assistance provided to associations;

Social action, including the establishment of social centres, residence halls for girls and for students, reintegration of persons with disabilities into active life, inclusion of young people and access to health care for the poor; and

Sustainable development, including access to basic infrastructures, literacy and other training for adults and young people, ecosystem protection, medical awareness-raising and development of income-generating activities.

II. Contribution of the Fondation to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Fondation's active participation in the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Council was highlighted in the message that His Majesty King Mohammed VI delivered to the participants at a meeting on promotion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the theme "Sport as a means to support local economic development and job creation", held in Geneva on 5 July 2006 within the framework of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council.

Within this framework, the Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité provided support for an international seminar on the testing and validation of physical education and sports teaching modules in Europe and Africa in the context of the MDGs, organized jointly with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Non-Governmental Organizations Section, the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (AICESIS) and the World Sports Alliance (WSA) and held at the Mohammed VI National Centre for Persons with Disabilities in Salé, Morocco, from 6 to 9 May 2007.

At the end of this seminar, the participants adopted the Rabat Declaration, which contains the conclusions of the seminar. The Fondation subsequently submitted this Declaration to the Economic and Social Council at its high-level segment meeting on "Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, including through the global partnership for development", held in Geneva in July 2007.

On that occasion, the Fondation also signed a partnership agreement with WSA with a view to the establishment of community centres in Morocco and the promotion of WSA activities at the Fondation's sports, cultural and social centres for young people.

(ii) Activities undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The Fondation contributes directly to the MDGs in the Kingdom of Morocco, including through the following:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Humanitarian support (almost 30.09 million dirhams): Assistance to victims of natural disasters at the national and international levels

Establishment of nearly 40 centres for young people (193.6 million dirhams)

Inclusion of persons with disabilities: Almost 30 projects and programmes (181 million dirhams)

Action to benefit disadvantaged children (38.6 million dirhams)

Target 2 — Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

20 training and employment projects for women (48.65 million dirhams)

Target 3 — Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Operation Ramadan: An annual food support operation that benefits over 2 million poor people each year (almost 50 million dirhams per year)

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 1 — Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Support for young people's school enrolment and consolidation of their educational gains (211.25 million dirhams): Distribution of one million books, school materials and book bags to poor children each year and the Sanabil (Arabic for "ear of wheat") programme, which distributes uniforms and supplies to students in mountainous regions

School enrolment for children with disabilities (3 million dirhams)

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 1 — Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Support for rural girls' school enrolment through the establishment of almost 50 residence halls, located near schools and with educational support available

Development of nearly 40 income-generating projects for rural women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 1 — Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Tounfite 2007 humanitarian operation (23 million dirhams): Provision of assistance to the people (mothers and their children) of various villages in remote mountainous regions; the main village is called Tounfite

Access to health care (72.5 million dirhams): Equipping of several university hospital buildings and regional hospitals; construction and equipment of new hospital buildings; and medical caravans: support for medical associations' work with the people of rural and semi-urban areas, including the provision of mobile medical units

3. Indian Social Institute (Special; 2004)

PART I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian Social Institute (ISI) is a national institute for research, training and action for socio-economic development and human rights. The Institute was established in 1951 in response to the challenges of nation-building and a new emerging social order in the aftermath of India's independence from the British in 1947. ISI has continually evolved its vision, mission, goals and objectives while responding to the changing socio-economic and political scenario in the country. The research, networking, collaboration and involvement of the Institute with people's struggles and movements aim at the larger goal of enhancing people's right to live a dignified life, and to evolve a just, democratic and secular society where human rights are upheld, diversity is respected and synergized, and the holistic development of all are realized.

Part II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

1. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

The Indian Social Institute was represented by a designated person at the Fourteenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD14) held in New York, 1-12 May 2006.

2. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

A member from the Institute participated in the NGO consultation meeting on "Right to Food", with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on 22-23 August 2005 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The staff of the institute participated in a one day programme on "Achieving Equality: Address Sex Selection", jointly organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), National Commission for Women and the Centre for Social Research at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 18 July 2005. In 2005-2006, the Institute was active in government-civil society interactions on World Trade Organization (WTO), and other trade-related preparatory meetings pre- Hong Kong summit, organized by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and National Social Watch. ISI was also involved in the meeting on " Food at Work: Promotion and Information Event" organized by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Sub-Regional Office for South Asia, New Delhi at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 14 November 2005. On 5 March 2008, a representative from the Institute was involved in a meeting with UN Special Rapporteur on human rights violations committed on India's religious minorities, with special focus on the violence committed on Christian tribals in Orissa. In collaboration with Women's Research and Action Group, Mumbai, on 19 November 2005, ISI was also active in taking part in discussions on "Impunity and the International Criminal Court". It also took part in the second national consultation on International Criminal Court and India (New Delhi, April 2008). The Director of the Institute was part of the Advisory Group for

Perception Survey of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 18 March 2008 at the New Delhi office of UNDP. The Institute also had representatives at the consultative meeting conducted by Bahai Office for Advancement of Women (BOAW) on the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on Status of Women on the theme 'Financing for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women'.

3. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

During 2005-2006, Indian Social Institute was involved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Campaign at the national level. As part of the awareness-raising and spreading strategy, the Institute was active in the South Asia Level People's Summit Against Poverty at Ram Lila Maidan, New Delhi held on 3-4 September 2005. ISI and the National Conference of Dalit Organization (NACDOR) jointly organized a national workshop on Millennium Development Goals, National Development Goals, Common Minimum Programme and Dalits/Tribals at the Institute on 22-24 July 2005.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The following are: **(i) Child labour**: The Institute conducted a two-day national workshop on "Dalit Child Labour in Hazardous Industries" on 29-30 July 2004; (ii) **Governance**: ISI participated in the National Consultation on Right to Transparent Governance in June 2007 at India International Centre, New Delhi; (iii) **Human Rights**: The research, training and action of the Institute operate with human rights as the main reference point. The Human Rights and Law Department of the Institute has been engaged in educating grass roots level social activists on human rights and law of the land. During the course of every year, four training programmes (ten days long) in human rights and law were conducted at the Institute. The Unit in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission carried out five training programmes on Human Rights Fact Finding and Reporting Techniques during the reporting period. In 2004-2005, a study was undertaken to conduct process analysis and fact-finding on the institutional legal procedures in dealing with human rights violations that arose out of caste-based atrocities in Chakwara, Rajasthan. The Institute has also been doing research on women inmates in custodial establishments of Delhi and Haryana, apart from facilitating lawyers and counselling for them; (iv) **Human settlements**: Approaching the issue of development and displacement from the perspective of human rights and social justice, ISI has taken care to bring to light the complexities of displacement from demolition of human settlements. In 2004-2005, a study was undertaken on slums in Delhi and the marginalized, with special emphasis on Dalits (Scheduled Castes who were earlier known as Untouchables) and Muslims, through the lens of human rights. A three-member team was sent by the Institute to conduct a survey of displacement and rehabilitation in the state of Madhya Pradesh due to the Sardar Sarovar dam project. A study is also being undertaken since 2007 entitled "People's Movements for Reclaiming Land: A Study on Sonebhadra (Uttar Pradesh) and Chengara (Kerala) Land Rights Movements"; (v) **Indigenous people:** As part of capacity-building, regular training programmes are conducted in the tribal belt of the country-comprising of the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. ISI conducted as many as six regional workshops and

consultations in Jharkhand and Orissa along with a national workshop at Delhi on 10-11 May 2005 regarding tribal women domestic workers in the city, which organized them under 'Delhi Domestic Workers Forum'. The Institute was also involved in the monitoring and evaluation studies of the plan schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, in four states-Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh in 2006-2007; (vi) **Labour**: The Indian Social Institute is involved in 'Social Security Now', a campaign involving 500 organizations for comprehensive social security of unorganized and informal workers in India. A national level convention on social security for unorganized workers was organized in Nagpur in October 2006, followed by a day long campaign workshop in Gawhati on 12 February 2007. The Institute is also active with the 'National Campaign for Dignity and Rights for Sewerage and Allied Workers'; **(vii) Women**: ISI recognizes the importance of empowerment of women in the realization of a just world. A Women's Unit has been established to give this a stronger impetus. The Institute has taken up a case study of Rajasthan to assess the empowerment of women in the context of 33 percent reservation given to them in institutions of local governance.

4. International Council on Social Welfare (General; 1972)

Part 1. Introduction

i. Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization:

The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) is a global non-governmental network, which serves as an umbrella organization for 88 local, national and international organizations striving to promote social welfare and social development and working toward the reduction of poverty and deprivation in the world. ICSW's core members are National Member Organisations known more commonly as peak national umbrella organisations. ICSW member organisations work at the forefront of social welfare and social development. ICSW has a policy that it will only admit to membership one National Member Organisation from each country. Other ICSW members are issue-based organisations, mostly in the global South, working directly with communities experiencing poverty or other forms of severe hardship. These two groups of members are organised in nine regions that closely mirror the economic regions such as SAARC, SADC etc. Several major international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) with their own global programmes and networks are also members of ICSW.

In addition to hundreds of volunteers, the ICSW has a secretariat managed by an Executive Director based in Utrecht, The Netherlands and two other staff members in the African office.

a) Change in Constitution: At the end of 2007 ICSW adopted a new constitution. The main purpose was to introduce a new model of governance and accountability. The objects of the Council are consistent with the previous constitution. The main authority is the General Assembly of members which meets each two years. Democratic processes have been strengthened through clearer opportunities to make decisions outside face-to-face meetings. Each member has the opportunity to vote on any matter. This is not the case in face to face meetings which favour wealthier countries that

can afford to pay for the travel of their delegates. The role of the Regional Presidents has been enhanced through the creation of a Supervisory and Advisory Board. Regional Presidents are now able to concentrate on their development activities through South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation. A small Management Committee takes responsibility for global administrative tasks formerly undertaken by the Regional Presidents. The objects of the Council under the new constitution are to: (i) Promote forms of social and economic development which aim to reduce poverty, hardship and vulnerability, especially amongst disadvantaged people; (ii) Strive for recognition and realisation of fundamental rights to employment, income, food, shelter, education, health care and security; (iii) Promote equality of opportunity, freedom of expression, freedom of association, participation and access to human services and oppose discrimination; (iv) Promote policies and programmes which strike an appropriate balance between social and economic goals and which respect cultural diversity; (v) Strengthen civil society throughout the world to achieve these objects; (vi) Seek implementation of these objects by governments, international organisations and non-governmental agencies in cooperation with its network of Member Organisations.

b) Expanded Areas of Activities: ICSW has moved away from printed publications in favour of electronic publications. During the reporting period ICSW has rebuilt its website. It is in three languages – English, French and Spanish. The site is used frequently by people wanting information on social development and social welfare at regional and global level. In addition to a monthly global electronic newsletter, four ICSW regions now circulate their own newsletters. All ICSW material appears on the website. One section of the website is devoted to United Nations activities. Since the last reporting period ICSW has worked with its member in Armenia to create the Black Sea NGO Network. Thus ICSW has expanded its activities into the countries of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

Part II. Contribution of ICSW to the work of the United Nations

i) During the reporting period ICSW has contributed each year to the Commission for Social Development by way of statements both written and oral on the Commission's priority theme. A representative of ICSW spoke each year at the Civil Society Forum held on the day before the Commission meeting. In order to further engage in constructive dialogue with intergovernmental representatives to promote equitable and pro-poor policies, ICSW organised a delegation of global advocates, particularly from the Global South to attend the Commission meeting:

2007 Commission for Social Development 45th Session: Statement on the priority theme by ICSW.

2006 Commission for Social Development 44th Session: Statement on the priority theme.

2005 Commission for Social Development 43rd Session: Statement on Review of further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the 24th special session of the General Assembly.

2004 Commission for Social Development 42nd Session: Statement on Improving Public Sector Effectiveness.

General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development. ICSW Regional President for Central and West Africa participated in the 28 June 2005 round table at the United Nations headquarters, New York, on "Mobilising Domestic Financial Resources for Development"

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies:

(i) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Management of Social Transformations (MOST Programme): In recent years ICSW was engaged with the UNESCO MOST programme. Prior to the World Social Forum in Nairobi in 2007 ICSW organised the participation of all the non-government organisation representatives at the UNESCO meeting on "*From research to policy to action*". Global and regional leaders of ICSW met in Nairobi with government ministers, researchers and policy makers.

In July 2007, Ministers of Social Development from 19 countries met in Paris during the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO MOST programme. ICSW contributed to the discussion as the only non-government organisation participant.

UNESCO International Forum on the Social Science Policy Nexus February 2006 Buenos Aires. ICSW representatives participated in the Forum.

World Health Organisation (WHO): The ICSW representative in Geneva participated and contributed to the Non-Government Advisory Group on Health Promotion. ICSW participated and presented a paper at the WHO sixth global conference on health promotion "Policy and partnership for action: addressing the determinants of health", Bangkok, August 2005.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): It is impossible in a brief report to outline ICSW's activities in relation to the Millennium Development Goals. ICSW states in its Global Programme that it aims "to increase official development assistance and an increased percentage of official development assistance spent on social provision. The attainment of the Millennium Development Goals will be one of the measures of monitoring progress in this collaboration". Examples of work on the MDGs in the United Nations context include the speech by the Executive Director *"Making Copenhagen Work: Decent Work for a Decent Life"* at the Civil Society Forum of the 46th Session of the Commission for Social Development. Numerous examples of work in relation to the MDGs appear throughout the ICSW website.

5. Peter Hesse Foundation: Solidarity in Partnership for One World (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

Peter-Hesse-Foundation: Solidarity in partnership for One World, a non-governmental organization is structured as a Foundation, formally registered in Germany on 7 December 1983 and in Haiti on 17 November 1988. The purpose of the Peter-Hesse-Foundation is to provide help for needy people in developing countries. The Foundation has concentrated its work on Early Childhood Development in

Haiti and has recently extended its reach to Africa to promote Early Childhood Development and support basic education in the framework of the Education for All (EfA) goals, and as a precondition to successfully achieving universal primary education, the second of the Millennium Development Goals.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2004 the director of the Peter-Hesse-Foundation started working on a compendium of "best practices" in human development, on the effective application of funds in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) under the title SOLIDARITY, which fulfils its purpose. The compendium assembles 24 cases in the field of Goal 1 — "Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger", and touches upon most of the other seven MDGs, especially the Goal 2, "Achieving universal primary education" and Goal 8, "Develop a global partnership for development". The book deals with rebuilding societies after armed conflicts, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, empowerment of people without power and micro-financing models in development. It was published by the director of the PHF in cooperation with the "Global Marshall Plan Initiative" in Germany in 2006.

Goal 2 — Achieve in universal primary education: On 24 October 2005 the director of the PHF participated and contributed in the discussion in a United Nations meeting in the Palais d'Iéna in Paris to promote the MDGs in academic circles.

From 27 to 31 March 2006, the director of the PHF participated in the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in Libreville, Gabon, and presented the Foundations' successful Early Childhood Education model (training 700+ pre-school teachers and helping to open 50+ pre-schools for deprived children in Haiti) to the African education officials as a precondition to successfully reaching Goal 2 "Achieving universal primary education".

The Foundation continued to train an average of 25 Haitian pre-school teachers per year with the help of their local partners to fulfil the steadily growing need of quality pre-school teachers in Haiti — even during 2006 and 2007 when travelling to remote school projects in Haiti was practically impossible due to insecurity.

In 2007, the PHF published two 300-page Montessori training manuals — in French "Atelier Montessori" and in English "Montessori Workshop" — a precondition to secure the sustainable success of the Foundations' work in Haiti and to extend its work to other developing countries (especially to Africa), that wish to improve the quality of Early Childhood Development to better succeed in achieving primary education.

6. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Special; 1948)

PART I — Introduction

i. Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization:

Women's International League for peace and Freedom (WILPF) (i) brings together women of different political beliefs and philosophies who are united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the causes and legitimization of war; (ii) work toward world peace; (iii) total and universal disarmament; (iv) abolition of violence and coercion in the settlement of conflict and their substitution in every case of negotiation and conciliation; (v) strengthening of the United Nations system; (vi) continuous development and implementation of international law; (vii) Women's political, social and economic empowerment to achieve gender equality and justice for all; (viii) Cooperation among all people; (ix) Environmentally sustainable development.

WILPF strives to meet its aims and principles through a program of action based on education and advocacy. WILPF continues to support the goals enshrined in the United Nations charter, and to educate and inform our members and individuals everywhere about the importance of this global peace building body.

ii. Since the last report of WILPF submitted a constitutional change to the aims and principles has occurred. They were revised to now include: "women's political, social and economic empowerment to achieve gender equality and justice for all"; "cooperation among all people" and "total and universal disarmament". The phrase "to support the civil society to democratize the United Nations system" has been changed to "the strengthening of the United Nations system". These changes reflect a desire by the organization's membership to be more specific in achieving collectively held goals. Additional minor administrative changes were made to the organizations constitution and bylaws (attached) to provide for greater clarity.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), United Nations headquarters, New York, annually: WILPF participated annually in the CSW conducing awareness raising activities prior to the session, facilitating or co-facilitating the peace caucus and linkage caucus that generated language suggestions for governments to include in outcome texts, helped in the organizing of NGO orientation sessions, as well as side events and statements.

Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), United Nations headquarters, New York, annually: WILPF continued to follow up on the 1992 World Conference in Rio by advocating for the inclusion of militarism on the agenda for the CSD. Our membership attended meetings of the CSD and

organized a side event. In 2005 and 2006 these side events highlighted the impact on indigenous peoples of the nuclear fuel chain (mining, milling, processing, production, and waste disposal) as well as the fallacy that nuclear energy is a clean energy.

Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Geneva, Switzerland, annually until 2006: WILPF was actively engaged in monitoring the Commission and joining other women's organization in statements calling for the full realization of all women's rights. In addition, WILPF advocated for a balanced approach to civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights, recognizing that one set of rights in the absence of the other does not realize all human rights. All WILPF statements to the Commission are available on the WILPF website at:
http://www.wilpf.int.ch/statements/index.htm#chr

Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, Switzerland: annually: WILPF's Reaching Critical Will project continued to monitor and provide NGO reports on every meeting of the Conference on Disarmament. All statements made at the Conference are archived on the Reaching Critical Will website, and electronic reports are distributed to a subscription list of academics, NGOs and governments that numbers more than 2000. All of this information can be found on the website at:
http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/cdindex.html.

In addition, WILPF, in conjunction with the Geneva NGO Committee for Disarmament organized two information sharing days with the Conference on Disarmament, where NGO information was made available in the hall in front of the Conference chamber, in accordance with the decision taken by the Conference in 1994. Lastly, WILPF continued to organize the joint NGO statement presented to the Conference every year on or about International Women's Day (8 March).

The 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations headquarters, New York, the 2007 Preparatory Committee meeting of States Parties to the NPT (Vienna), the 2008 Preparatory Committee meeting of States Parties to the NPT (Geneva): Through it's Reaching Critical Will project, WILPF coordinated the NGO orientation session, provided daily printed reports, coordinated with the secretariat to maintain the calendar of events and associated NGO spaces, arranged daily off the record briefings with governments as well as maintained an online repository of all statements, working papers and decisions of the Conference and Committee meetings. All of these are on the website
http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/nptindex1.html.

United Nations Security Council, United Nations headquarters, New York, ongoing: WILPF's PeaceWomen project continues to monitor and advocate for the full and rapid implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and does so through regularly engagement with Security Council members, monitoring reports and resolutions of the Security Council, and cooperating with other NGOs, most notably in the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. WILPF has also made 95 translations of Resolution 1325 available on its website:
http://www.peacewomen.org/1325inTranslation/index.html.

Informal Hearings of the General Assembly with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector United Nations headquarters, New York, 23-24 June 2005: WILPF sent it's special advisor on United Nations Matters Ms. Edith Ballantyne to attend these informal hearings and present a statement calling for a stronger recognition of the need for disarmament in relation to conflict prevention; the full implementation of Article 26 of the United Nations Charter, and; a careful examination of the Charter of the United Nations to see if the proposals suggested could not already be met through careful and conscientious implementation of those agreements.

Second Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 11-15 July 2005: WILPF members attending this conference where WILPF worked for the recognition of the impact of small arms and light weapons on women, through the IANSA Women's Caucus.

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (47th session), Geneva, Switzerland, 21-23 June 2006: WILPF's Secretary General, Ms. Susi Snyder, presented a statement to this meeting of the Advisory Board calling for an examination of the role of NGOs in relation to United Nations disarmament bodies, specifically seeking greater engagement in peace and security discussions.

Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland, 19-30 June 2006, 18 September to 6 October, and 27 to 29 November 2006, 29 November - 8 December 2006, 12 to 30 March 2007, 11 to 18 June 2007, 10 to 28 September 2007, and 10-14 December 2007: WILPF participated in each of the regular as well as in each of the Special Sessions of the Human Rights Council during the period of this report. WILPF published reports of each session for our membership, delivered and made statements in 2007 on the following: (i) Human Rights Situation in Myanmar; (ii) Human Rights Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; (iii) Follow-up to Durban; (iv) Human Rights Situation in Haiti; (v) Human Rights Issues Connected to the Adverse Effects of the Illicit Movement and Dumping of Toxic and Dangerous Products; (vi) Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples; (vii) Human Rights of Migrants; (viii) Effects of Economic Reform on Women; (ix) Violence Against Women and; (x) Situation of Women's Human Rights in Colombia.

ii) **Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.**

Women, War, and Peace collaboration with United Nations Development Fund for Women UNIFEM: Since 2003 WILPF, through its PeaceWomen project, has served as the NGO link to UNIFEM's womenwarpeace.org web portal.